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EXAMINER

FORMAN, BETTY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1634

DATE MAILED: 11/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/993,353

Applicant(s)

ELLSON ET AL.

Examiner

BJ Forman

Art Unit

1634

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-44, 91, 93-103 and 107-110 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 109 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-44, 91, 93-103, 107, 108 and 110 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Status of the Claims***

1. This action is in response to papers filed 15 September 2004 in which claims 1, 11-17, 21-22, 24-28, 33-36 and 107 were amended and claim 110 was added. All of the amendments have been thoroughly reviewed and entered.

The previous rejections in the Office Action dated 15 March 2004 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph are withdrawn in view of the amendments. The previous rejection under 335 U.S.C. 101 is withdrawn upon further consideration. The previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph and under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103 are maintained as reiterated below.

The previous office action mistakenly omitted the rejections of Claims 28 and 29. The office action merely omitted in the claims. The office action did not indicate allowability of the omitted claims. This action is made non-final solely due to the omitted rejections.

Claims 1-9, 11-44, 91, 93-103, 107-108 and 110 are under prosecution.

### **Comments**

2. The claims have been amended to overcome the previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph and to further define the target moiety. The claims are drawn to a device for performing an experiment with a target moiety. However, the claimed device does not comprise the target moiety. Hence, further defining the target moiety does not further define the device. For this reason, the previous rejections are maintained.

Furthermore, functionality of the device (e.g. interaction between target and probe results in a detectable response) does not define or limit the structural element of the device.

Art Unit: 1634

The courts have stated that claims drawn to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function see *In re Danly*, 263 F.2d 844, 847, 120 USPQ 528, 531 (CCPA1959). “[A]pparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does.” *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1464, 1469, 15 USPQ2d 1525,1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (see MPEP, 2114).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

#### **35 U.S.C. 112: first paragraph**

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-9, 11-44, 91, 93-103, 107-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The recitation “a source of the target moiety” is added to the newly amended independent claim 1 from which all pending claims depend. However, the specification fails to define or provide any disclosure to support such claim recitation.

MPEP 2163.06 notes “IF NEW MATTER IS ADDED TO THE CLAIMS, THE EXAMINER SHOULD REJECT THE CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 112, FIRST PARAGRAPH - WRITTEN DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENT. *IN RE RASMUSSEN*, 650 F.2D 1212, 211 USPQ 323 (CCPA 1981).” MPEP 2163.02 teaches that “Whenever the issue arises, the fundamental factual inquiry is whether a claim defines an

Art Unit: 1634

invention that is clearly conveyed to those skilled in the art at the time the application was filed...If a claim is amended to include subject matter, limitations, or terminology not present in the application as filed, involving a departure from, addition to, or deletion from the disclosure of the application as filed, the examiner should conclude that the claimed subject matter is not described in that application." MPEP 2163.06 further notes "WHEN AN AMENDMENT IS FILED IN REPLY TO AN OBJECTION OR REJECTION BASED ON 35 U.S.C. 112, FIRST PARAGRAPH, A STUDY OF THE ENTIRE APPLICATION IS OFTEN NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT "NEW MATTER" IS INVOLVED. APPLICANT SHOULD THEREFORE SPECIFICALLY POINT OUT THE SUPPORT FOR ANY AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE DISCLOSURE" (emphasis added).

### **Response to Arguments**

5. Applicant asserts that the specification provides adequate support for the claimed "source of the target moiety". Applicant cites the passages at page 4 for a teaching of a substrate having a plurality of moieties attached; page 5 for a teaching of droplet ejection; page 12 for a teaching of probe and target; and pages 27, 29-30 and Fig. 5 A-C for a teaching of ejection from reservoirs. Applicant asserts from these teachings one of skill in the art would understand the "generic term" source. The argument has been considered but is not found persuasive. As Applicant notes, the instant claims are drawn to a generic "source". However, the specification does not define or describe the claimed source. While the ejector and reservoir taught in the specification could be considered a "source of the target moiety", the two examples provided to not being to describe or define the enormous genus of sources. The claimed genus encompasses any and all sources of target moieties including living organisms (e.g. humans) because organisms are deemed sources of target moieties. Hence, because the specification does not teach or describe the claimed "source", the recitation introduces new matter.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 1634

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

7. Claims 1, 5-9, 11-17, 21-22, 30-32, 37-43, 91, 96-103, 107 and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Virtanen (U.S. Patent No. 6,342,349, filed 21 July 1998).

The claims are broadly drawn to a device comprising a substrate and machine readable information. The claims are replete with broad terms and phrases e.g. "represented by", "relating to", "associated with", "capable of", "with respect to". The courts have stated that claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969); and *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (see MPEP 2111). The claims are given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the broad claim language as detailed below.

Regarding Claim 1, Virtanen discloses a device comprising a substrate having a plurality of probe moieties attached to a surface thereof and containing machine readable information relating to the moieties wherein the information is physically associated with the substrate (Abstract; Column 5, lines 14-27 and Column 42, line 67-Column 43, line 58) and further comprising a source of the target moiety. The claimed "source" is broadly consistent with to encompass anyone of the sources disclosed by Virtanen e.g. patient (Column 23, lines 8-13); sample inlet port (Column 53, lines 55-63 and Fig. 20); sample delivery devices (Column 60, lines 41-46); and pipetting robot (Column 63, lines 12-46).

Regarding Claim 5, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information contains the identity of at least one moiety attached to the surface (Column 14, lines 35-67 and Column 45, lines 59-67).

Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claim 6-8, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is analyte-specific information (Column 15, lines 1-22) and analyte-specific information "relates" to analyte attachment processes, analyte experimental conditions and analyte experimental results. As such, Virtanen discloses the device as claimed.

Regarding Claim 9, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is digital (Column 3, lines 13-27).

Regarding Claims 11-12, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is on a CD or DVD which represents about 1 to 650 megabytes (Column 4, lines 13-35. Therefore, the information on the DC or DVD is represented by about 1 to 650 megabytes as claimed.

Regarding Claim 13, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is in a format that is optically readable (Column 5, lines 23-27).

Regarding Claim 14, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is in a format that is readable by a fluorescence reader (Column 38, line 65-Column 40, line 58).

Regarding Claim 15, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is in a format that is readable by a phosphoimager (Column 38, line 65-Column 40, line 58).

Regarding Claim 16, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is in a format that is readable by a compact disc reader (Column 5, lines 13-22).

Regarding Claim 17, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is in a format that is readable by a DVD (Column 5, lines 13-22).

Regarding Claim 21, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is magnetically readable (Column 38, line 65-Column 39, line 60 and Column 40, lines 17-58).

Regarding Claim 22, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is electronically readable (Column 38, line 65-Column 39, line 60 and Column 40, lines 17-58).

Regarding Claim 30, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the moieties comprise an array of biomolecules (Claim 8 and 9).

Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claim 31, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the biomolecules are nucleotidic or peptidic (Claim 8 and 9).

Regarding Claim 32, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the biomolecules are oligomeric or polymeric (Claim 8 and 9).

Regarding Claim 37, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises a disk (Column 5, lines 14-27).

Regarding Claim 38, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises a tape i.e. strip (Column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding Claim 39, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises a well plate (Column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding Claim 40, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises a slide (Column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding Claim 41, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises a plurality of surfaces arranged in a three-dimensional structure to which moieties are attached i.e. well plate (Column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding Claim 42, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises an additional magnetic medium i.e. labeled moieties (Column 40, line 59-Column 41, line 7).

Regarding Claim 43, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate comprises an additional optical medium i.e. labeled moieties (Column 40, line 59-Column 41, line 7).

Regarding Claim 91, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is contained in a discrete region of the substrate surface having the plurality of moieties (Column 15, lines 12-15).

Regarding Claim 96, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information and the attached moieties exhibit positional correspondence (Column 9, lines 55-59 and Fig. 11C).



Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claim 97, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate has a radial mass distribution that is symmetric about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the substrate (Column 9, lines 44-65 and Fig. 11).

Regarding Claim 98, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the substrate is in the form of a disk (Column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding Claim 99, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is contained in a computer microchip i.e. silicon chip (Column 7, lines 56-59).

Regarding Claim 100, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the information is stored in a medium capable of emitting radiation (Column 13, line 66-Column 14, line 47).

Regarding Claim 101, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the radiation is electromagnetic radiation (Column 13, line 66-Column 14, line 47 and Column 40, line 60-Column 41, line 28).

Regarding Claim 102, Virtanen discloses the device wherein the radiation is a fluorescent medium (Column 13, line 66-Column 14, line 47 and Column 40, line 60-Column 41, line 28).

Regarding Claim 103, Virtanen disclose the information is on a DC or DVD (Column 5, lines 17-22) and therefore teach the information is "represented" by no less than 1 kilobyte as claimed.

Regarding Claim 107, Virtanen disclose the device wherein the response and data signals are in radioactively detectable/readable form (Column 40, line 59-Column 41, line 7, especially, line 5).

Regarding Claim 108, Virtanen disclose a machine comprising the device of Claim 1 further comprising a means for applying target e.g. pipetting robot (Fig. 44) and means for reading information and detecting response signal (Column 7, lines 10-59).

Art Unit: 1634

### **Response to Arguments**

8. Applicant argues that Virtanen does not teach the newly claimed "target moiety is a substrate that induces a detectable response signal by the probe moieties". The argument has been considered but is not found persuasive because the claims are drawn to a device. The device is not defined as comprising target moieties. Hence, limitations describing the target moieties, do not define or limit the device. Furthermore, the target moiety description is a recitation of intended use for the device, which also does not define the device.

The courts have stated that claim containing a "recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 2-4, 33-36 and 110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Virtanen (U.S. Patent No. 6,342,349, filed 21 July 1998) in view of Hammock et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,395,562, filed 4 September 1998).

Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claims 2-4, Virtanen discloses a device comprising a substrate having a plurality of probe moieties attached to a surface thereof and containing machine readable information relating to the moieties wherein the information is physically associated with the substrate (Abstract; Column 5, lines 14-27 and Column 42, line 67-Column 43, line 58) and further comprising a source of the target moiety. The claimed "source" is broadly consist with to encompass anyone of the sources disclosed by Virtanen e.g. patient (Column 23, lines 8-13); sample inlet port (Column 53, lines 55-63 and Fig. 20); sample delivery devices (Column 60, lines 41-46); and pipetting robot (Column 63, lines 12-46).

Furthermore, Virtanen teach the information encompasses various types of information relating to the attached moieties including patient information, diagnostic information, assay information and interpretive information (Column 15, lines 1-22) which clearly suggests that the information includes customer information, secure information and shipping and/or billing information. Furthermore, Hammock et al who teach a similar device comprising a substrate and readable information also teach that the information includes various types of information relating to the attached moieties (Column 2, lines 23-25, Column 3, lines 15-18 and 44-64). This too suggests that the information relating to the moieties includes customer information, secure information and shipping and/or billing information.

However, the courts have stated that non-functional descriptive material does not distinguish a claimed invention over the prior art.

Nonfunctional descriptive material cannot render nonobvious an invention that would have otherwise been obvious. Cf. *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (when descriptive material is not functionally related to the substrate, the descriptive material will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability). Common situations involving nonfunctional descriptive material are: a computer-readable storage medium that differs from the prior art solely with respect to nonfunctional descriptive material, such as music or a literary work, encoded on the medium, See MPEP 2106. A combination including printed matter and structure wherein the features of structure are old and the relationship of the printed matter to the structure is old, so that any novelty is in the meaning or significance of the words used in the printed matter, is not

Art Unit: 1634

patentable as a manufacture in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 101". Boyle et al. v. Ladd, 138 USPQ 289 (D.C.D.C. 1963); Ex parte Gwinn, Jr., 112 USPQ 439 (1955); Conover v. Coe, 69 App. D.C. 144, 99 F.2d 377, 38 USPQ 309 (1938), and In re Russell, 18 CCPA 1184, 48 F.2d 668, 9 USPQ 181 (1931).

Therefore, because the courts have stated that nonfunctional descriptive material encoded on a medium does not distinguish an invention from the prior art and because the prior art teaches the claimed structural components and suggests the instantly claimed customer identity information, secured information and shipping and/or billing information. The instantly claimed devices of Claims 2-4 are obvious in view of the teachings of Virtanen and Hammock et al and the guidance provided by the courts.

Regarding Claims 33-36 and 110, Virtanen utilizes the surface for spatially resolved assays (Column 14, line 53-Column 15, line 22) but is silent regarding the density of moieties on the surface. However, Hammock et al teaches the similar device wherein the surface comprises moiety arrays of  $100\mu\text{m}^2$  which encompasses the claimed about 1,000,000 moieties/ $\text{cm}^2$  (Column 5, lines 60-65 and Claim 7) and wherein the dimension is particularly desirable for spatially resolved assays. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the moiety dimension of Hammock et al to the surface of Virtanen and to attach about 1,000,000 moieties per square centimeter thereby providing for spatially resolved assays as taught by Hammock et al (Column 5, lines 60-65) and as desired by Virtanen (Column 14, line 53-Column 15, line 22)

### **Response to Arguments**

11. Applicant argues that Virtanen along with Hammock fail to teach the newly claimed "target moiety is a substrate that induces a detectable response signal by the probe moieties". The argument has been considered but is not found persuasive because the claims are drawn to a device. The device is not defined as comprising target moieties. Hence, limitations describing the target moieties, do not define or limit the device. Furthermore, the target

Art Unit: 1634

moiety description is a recitation of intended use for the device, which also does not define the device.

12. Claims 1, 2-9, 11-13, 18-27, 30-32, 37, 39-40, 42-44, 91, 93-95, 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nova et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,284,459 B1, filed 5 September 1996) in view of Virtanen (U.S. Patent No. 6,342,349, filed 21 July 1998).

Regarding Claim 1, Nova et al. disclose a device comprising a substrate having a plurality of molecule moieties attached to a surface thereof and machine-readable information relating to the molecular moieties wherein the information is contained in a discrete region of the substrate that is noncoplanar with respect to the surface having the plurality of moieties attached thereto (Column 42, lines 46-67 and Fig. 26-27) wherein the machine-readable information contains information relating to the molecule identity, their process of preparation, their batch number, category, physical properties and chemical properties (Column 8, lines 42-47) wherein the substrate comprises a disk i.e. silicon chip (Column 19, line 41-Column 20, line 1). Nova et al are silent regarding a source of the target. However, Virtanen et al teach the similar device comprising the claimed source e.g. sample inlet port (Column 53, lines 55-63 and Fig. 20); sample delivery devices (Column 60, lines 41-46); and pipetting robot (Column 63, lines 12-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the target source of Virtanen to the device of Nova et al for the obvious benefits of providing ready access for the target to the substrate as illustrated by Virtanen (Fig. 20 and 44).

Regarding Claims 2-4, Nova et al. disclose the device comprising machine-readable information i.e. OMD (Column 19, lines 31-40 and Column 42, lines 46-67). Virtanen teach a

Art Unit: 1634

similar device comprising a disk and machine readable information wherein the information encompasses various types of information relating to the attached moieties including patient information, diagnostic information, assay information and interpretive information (Column 15, lines 1-22) which clearly suggests that the information includes customer information, secure information and shipping and/or billing information.

However, the courts have stated that non-functional descriptive material does not distinguish a claimed invention over the prior art. Because the courts have stated that nonfunctional descriptive material encoded on a medium does not distinguish an invention from the prior art and because the prior art teaches the claimed structural components and suggests the instantly claimed customer identity information, secured information and shipping and/or billing information. The instantly claimed devices of Claims 2-4 are obvious in view of the teachings of Nova et al and Virtanen.

Regarding Claim 5, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information comprises the identify of at least one of the moieties attached to the surface (Column 8, lines 42-47).

Regarding Claim 6, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine readable information comprises information relating to a process by which the moieties are attached i.e. process of preparation (Column 8, lines 42-47).

Regarding Claim 7, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information comprises information relating to experimental conditions (Column 73, lines 40-54).

Regarding Claim 8, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information comprises information relating to experimental results (Column 73, lines 40-54).

Regarding Claim 9, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information is digital (Column 73, lines 45-50).

Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claims 11-12, Nova et al are silent regarding the substrate containing no less than 1 megabyte (Claim 11) and about 1 to 650 megabytes (Claim 12) of machine-readable information. However, machine readable disk substrates comprising 1 to 650 megabytes of data were well known in the art at the time the claimed invention was made as taught by Virtanen (Column 4, lines 13-35) who teach that the that disk device provides for high density information and analyte detection utilizing disk readers known in the art (Column 5, lines 14-27 and Fig. 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the megabyte of data taught by Virtanen to the disk of Nova et al for the obvious benefits of providing a large amount of data readable utilizing readily available disk readers as taught by Virtanen (Column 5, lines 14-27).

Regarding Claim 13, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information is optically readable (Column 9, lines 3-13).

Regarding Claim 18, Nova et al. disclose the device further comprising additional information in a barcode format (Column 39, lines 39-56).

Regarding Claim 19, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the bar code reader is one-dimensional bar code reader (Column 41, lines 5-13 and 29-44).

Regarding Claim 20, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the bar code reader is two-dimensional bar code reader (Column 41, lines 5-13 and 29-44).

Regarding Claim 21, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information is magnetically readable (Column 41, lines 45-47).

Regarding Claim 22, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine-readable information is electrically readable (Column 73, lines 45-50).

Regarding Claim 23, Nova et al. disclose the device further comprising human readable information i.e. orientation indicators (Column 43, lines 20-29).

Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claim 24, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the attached molecular moieties are protected by a covering that coverts the moieties e.g. screen or mesh (Column 42, lines 46-49 and 61-64).

Regarding Claim 25, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the layer over the molecular moieties encases the moieties i.e. screen or mesh retains the moieties (Column 42, lines 46-49 and 61-64).

Regarding Claim 26, Nova et al. disclose the protective layer is removable i.e. screen or mesh "covers" the microspheres (Column 42, lines 46-49 and 61-64). While Nova et al does not specifically teach removal of the screen, the claims do not define structural elements providing the removable aspect. As such, the fact that Nova teaches "covering" but does not teach permanently sealing the cover clearly suggests the cover is removable. Furthermore, even if the cover was sealed, it would have been removable by means such as a razor blade or some other screen/mesh cutting means.

Regarding Claim 27, Nova et al. disclose the device further comprising a protective layer over the molecular moieties wherein the protective layer is composed of a material that allows only selected matter to be transmitted there through i.e. screen or mesh retains the particles while permitting chemical or biological material to pass (Column 42, lines 46-49 and 61-64).

Regarding Claim 30, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the moieties comprise an array of biomolecules (Column 98, lines 30-60).

Regarding Claim 31, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the biomolecules are nucleotidic (Column 98, lines 30-60).

Regarding Claim 32, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the biomolecules are oligomeric (Column 98, lines 30-60).

Regarding Claim 37, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises a disk i.e. silicon chip (Column 19, line 41-Column 20, line 1).



Art Unit: 1634

Regarding Claim 39, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises a well plate (Column 19, line 41-Column 20, line 1).

Regarding Claim 40, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises a glass slide (Column 19, line 41-Column 20, line 1).

Regarding Claim 42, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises a magnetic medium (Column 57, lines 14-27).

Regarding Claim 43, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises an optical medium (Column 57, lines 14-27).

Regarding Claim 44, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the surface having moieties attached thereto opposes a surface on which the information is located. (Column 42, lines 42-45 and Fig. 25).

Regarding Claim 91, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the information is in a discrete region from the surface having the moieties (Column 42, lines 42-45).

Regarding Claim 93, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine readable information is located on a surface of the substrate that is noncoplanar with respect to the surface adapted for attachment to a plurality of moieties (Column 42, lines 42-45).

Regarding Claim 94, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the machine readable information is located on a surface of the substrate that is noncoplanar with respect to the surface adapted for attachment to a plurality of moieties (Column 42, lines 42-45).

Regarding Claim 95, Nova et al. disclose the device wherein the substrate comprises a cartridge (Column 42, lines 33-67 and Fig. 23-27).

Regarding Claim 103, Nova et al. are silent regarding the substrate containing no less than 1 kilobyte of machine readable information. However, machine readable disk substrates comprising no less than 1 kilobyte of data were well known in the art at the time the claimed invention was made as taught by Virtanen (Column 4, lines 13-35) who teach that the disk device provides for high density information and analyte detection utilizing disk readers

Art Unit: 1634

known in the art (Column 5, lines 14-27 and Fig. 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the more than one kilobyte of data taught by Virtanen to the disk of Nova et al for the obvious benefits of providing a large amount of data readable utilizing readily available disk readers as taught by Virtanen (Column 5, lines 14-27).

### **Response to Arguments**

13. Applicant argues that Virtanen and or Nova fail to teach the newly claimed "target moiety is a substrate that induces a detectable response signal by the probe moieties". The argument has been considered but is not found persuasive for the reasons stated above i.e. the claimed device is not defined as comprising target moieties. Hence, limitations describing the target moieties, do not define or limit the device. Furthermore, the target moiety description is a recitation of intended use for the device, which also does not define the device.

14. Claims 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nova et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,284,459 B1, filed 5 September 1996) in view of Virtanen (U.S. Patent No. 6,342,349, filed 21 July 1998) as applied to Claim 24 above and further in view of Konrad (U.S. Patent No. 5,789,167, issued 4 August 1998).

Regarding Claims 28 and 29, Nova et al. disclose a device comprising a substrate having a plurality of molecule moieties attached to a surface thereof and machine-readable information relating to the molecular moieties wherein the information is contained in a discrete region of the substrate that is noncoplanar with respect to the surface having the plurality of moieties attached thereto (Column 42, lines 46-67 and Fig. 26-27) wherein the

Art Unit: 1634

machine-readable information contains information relating to the molecule identity, their process of preparation, their batch number, category, physical properties and chemical properties (Column 8, lines 42-47) wherein the substrate comprises a disk i.e. silicon chip (Column 19, line 41-Column 20, line 1). Nova et al are silent regarding a source of the target. However, Virtanen et al teach the similar device comprising the claimed source e.g. sample inlet port (Column 53, lines 55-63 and Fig. 20); sample delivery devices (Column 60, lines 41-46); and pipetting robot (Column 63, lines 12-46).

Nova et al further teaches moieties are protected by a covering i.e. protective layer wherein the layer is composed of a material that allows only selected matter to be transmitted there through i.e. screen or mesh retains the particles while permitting chemical or biological material to pass for analysis (Column 42, lines 46-49 and 61-64). Nova et al do not teach the selected passable matter is electromagnetic radiation e.g. fluorescence. However, covers permitting only light passage were well known and routinely practiced in the art at the time the claimed invention was made as taught by Konrad who teaches that glass covers on probe-containing substrates facilitates observation and prevents evaporation (Column 14, line 16-34 and Column 15, lines 27-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the glass cover of Konrad to the device of Nova et al for the expected benefit of facilitating observation and preventing evaporation (Column 14, line 16-34 and Column 15, lines 27-32).

### **Conclusion**

15. No claim is allowed.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BJ Forman whose telephone number is (571) 272-0741. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 TO 3:30.

Art Unit: 1634

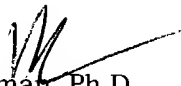
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Jones can be reached on (571) 272-0745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

  
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